comes assistance and suggestions, but, my young triend, you who are about to send out your first manuscript let me tell you one truth: An editor can stand a tremendous amount of letting alone. Send him what you like in the way of manuscript, but don't bother him with unnecessary documents that count with him just about as much as does water on a duck's back.

HOW MANUSCRIPTS ARE READ. A manuscript sent to an editor gains nothing by the letter of inroduction which accompanies it. No matter what may be said in praise of an article, it must stand or fall on its own merits. It will receive not a particle more attention by having something tacked to it.
Despite all the rubbish written to the contrary, manuscripts sent to the magazines of to-day are, in every case, read, frequently more carefully read than the author imagines or ever knows. Editors know that, from the stand-point of policy alone it is unwise to return a manuscript alone, it is unwise to return a manuscript unread. Literary talent has been found in many instances where it was least expected. I will not say that every manuscript received by a magazine is read from first page to last. There is no reason why it should be so. The title of an article sometimes decides the fate of a manuscript. If the applicant discussed is one enscript. If the subject discussed is one en-tirely foreign to the character of the maga-zine, it is simply a case of misplacement on the author's part. It would be foolish for the editor to waste his time reading something which he knows from its very character he cannot use. This, of course, applies more to articles than to other branches of literary work, although suitability or merit in a poem is as quickly detected. tected. Stories, no matter how unpromising they may appear at the beginning, are generally read through, since gold in a piece of fiction has often been found almost at the close. This general degree of careful attention to manuscripts in editorial offices is fixed by rules, and an author's indorsement, an editor's recommendation or a friend's judgment, never affects the custom. So far as editors are concerned, I have always held the theory that there should exist between them an unwritten law providing against the giving of letters of intro-duction or recommendation of writers to each other. The "influence" which so many young

writers consider as valuable to their work is, as a matter of fact, utterly worthless. Editorial respect is far more speedily won without it than with it. An editor is always suspicious of a manuscript which carries an indersement with it. He at once concludes that it probably needs and, as a rule, it does. And even in instances where this "influence" is worked to success it is never lasting. The first manuscript may be accepted, if the editor thinks it a good business point not to offend the recommending author or friend, but the second manuscript fares differently, and such success is decidedly temporary. The circumstance surrounding the first manuscript is fixed in the editor's mind, because he remembers how grudgingly he accepted it, and hence the author's name, whenever it is brought before him, recalls the incident, and his feelings are never of that character most conducive to

that author's best success. SECURING THE EDITOR'S FAVOR. There is but one way for an author to secure an editor's favor, and that is by the merit of his work. There is no golden road to literary success. There exists no literary back-stairs. Good work alone tells. And the only method of bringing good work to our editor's attention is to send it to him. He will see it, don't fear, and if your work is clever, my friend, you may be surprised to find how quickly the editor does see a manu-script, no matter how flooded with mate-rial may be his office. He will lose no time in finding you out, and an author sought by an editor has much more value than an author who seeks an editor. Keep your work before him, but keep yourself away. Don't haunt the editorial office. The editor has something else to do than to talk with you. Besides that you have nothing to say to him except that you want him to read your manuscript, and that you can tell him just as well by mail, and that method will be far more acceptable to him. Don't get the toolish idea that a manuscript is only safe when it is personally placed in the hands of the editor. The moment you turn your back it is handed to the person who would have received it had you sent it by mail. Thus, you gain nothing, but have consumed valuable moments of the editor's time, which fact may linger unpleasantly in his mind when he reaches and reads your manuscript. Don't write an editor what this friend thinks of your manuscript, or what is the judgment of "one of the best literary critics" regarding it, or that you have been a subscriber to his paper for years. Take my word for it, he doesn't cere a rap. He knows what he wants, and the "friend" and "critic" do not. The fact that you are a "subscriber" is pleasing to him, but his salary would go on just the same if you were not.

Don't ask an editor to read a long letter about yourself or your work; it is enough that you ask him toread your manuscript. and let him devote his time to that. Don't make him tired before he reaches your manuscript. Better than all you can say to him is to send an article on some fresh topic, a story with a new plot tersely told, a poem in a new vein, or a striking new idea. These are the things which the modern editor is looking for, and just in proportion as you satisfy his quest will he satisfy your ambitions. He is just as willing as you are anxious. But go to him on your own merits; approach him in the regular way, and demonstrate for yourself the fallacy of the idea that there is anything in having "influence" EDWARD W. BOK. with an editor. [Copyright.]

COLONEL INGERSOLL TO-NIGHT.

His Lecture on "Myth and Miracle" at English's Opera-House.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will make his second appearance before an Indianapolis audience, within a few weeks, at English's Opera-house to-night, when he will lecture on "Myth and Miracle." However much people may differ from Colonel Ingersoll's views on religious matters, he is held in high-regard for his personal characteristics and for his wonderful powers as an orator. "Myth and Miracle," as the title indicates, is a lecture in which he gives expression to his peculiar opinions on commonly accepted religious beliefs, which he combats with an earnestness and eloquence worthy, as the majority of people believe, of a much better cause. In other cities, where he has recently delivered this lecture, it has been commended as being his most entertaining when Mr. Ingersoil lectured, under the auspices of the Press Club, on "Shakspeare," earlier in the season, the audience more than filled the Grand Opera-house, and many were turned away, unable to get seats. From present indications, he will be greeted by another large audience at English's to-night, for there has been an unusual demand for seats. This lecture, it may be mentioned incidentally, is not under the auspices of the Press Club, which has no connection with it. The box-office will be open all day for the sale of seats.

Another Theory. Philadelphia Times (Dem.) in no way could Harrison's nomination be made more certain than by Blaine remaining silent in the face of the present Blaine tide throughout the country until the convention shall be ready to ballot for a candidate, and then send a peremptory declination as he did four years ago. This may be the purpose of Blame's provoking silence, and, if so, he is playing a winning band for Harrison's nomination. What is Blaine's game?

Preposterous!

New York Mail and Express Of all the preposterous things in the history of American politics nothing is more preposterous than the effort of a few antiadministration leaders to compass the defeat of President Harrison by forcibly dragging his chief Cabinet officer to the trent and nominating him on a platform of "Ta-ra-ra boom de ay."

Rather Embarrassing.

Atlanta Constitution. Clerk (smiling)—Pretty high, miss. Young Lady—I—I meant the price? Cierk—So did I! JUSTICE TO THE PRESIDENT

A Summary of the Work of the Administration Which Began March 4, 1889.

Harrison Has Fulfilled All the Party Pledges, Has the Confidence of Voters of All Classes and Should Be Renominated.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The following comments are addressed to you, hoping you will give space to what I believe to be an acknowledgment upon the part of a large number, as well as myself, of President Harrison's splendid record since March 4, 1889. President Harrison stands as Massachusetts stood in Adams's time-he needs no defense. But it is about time his statesmanship, his aggressive ability, his masterly achievements and his clear conception of the needs of our country were being recognized by every Republican that voted for and assisted to elect him in 1888, whether they favor him for our next President or not. Praise and just acknowledgment of the glorious achievements of his administration cannot rest on his shoulders alone, but reflect glory upon the Republican party that placed him in power. President Harrison stands to-day the very embodiment of the principles of that party, and he has grown strong before the people, because he has courageously and manfully carried out, as far as has laid within his power, the promises made in the platform as adopted by the Chicago convention in 1888. The platform declared in favor of eight distinct reforms:

First-A federal election law. Second-Tariff revision in conformity with the policy of protection.
Third—The restoration of silver to its money Fourth—Just pension legislation. Fifth—The revival of the American merchant

Sixth-Exclusion of contract labor and all other forms of degraded labor. Seventh-The admission of such territories as are fit for the duties of statehood. Eighth-The revival of the navy and harbor

During President Harrison's administration, with one exception, these pledges bave been redeemed. The exception is the passage of the federal elections bill. This had President Harrison's sympathy and support, and a Republican House of Representatives passed the bill. The second pledge was fulfilled in the passage of the McKinley tariff bill by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President. The third pledge was fulfilled by the passage of the anti-trust bill, an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies. The fourth pledge was fulfilled by a Republican Congress admitting Idaho, Wyoming. North and South Dakota, and other Territories. The fifth pledge was fulfilled by a Republican Congress passing the best silver bill that has been enacted for years. The sixth pledge was fulfilled by a Republican Congress passing a shipping and subsidy bill. The seventh pledge was ful-filled by a Republican Congress passing the dependant pension bill. The eighth pledge was fulfilled by a Republican Congress passing the land grant forfeiture, which restored ten millions of acres to the public domain. All of the above measures have had the approval and support of the President. His unqualified and conscientious support of the McKinley bill, the adoption and the amalgamation of his views with Secretary Blaine's upon reci-procity has and will prove to be of immense value to this country. Among the direct results of these two measures. one the bandmaid of the other, may be mentioned, first, free sugar, which, after taking off the bounty paid to home industry, will save to the people of this country \$56,000,000. The farmer has been benefited by this. Second, the establishment of the tin industry in this country, whereby \$23,000,000 will be paid to laborers in the near future. Instead of this amount going to South Wales it will remain in this country, and this will come to pass, notwithstanding the violent opposition of Democracy.

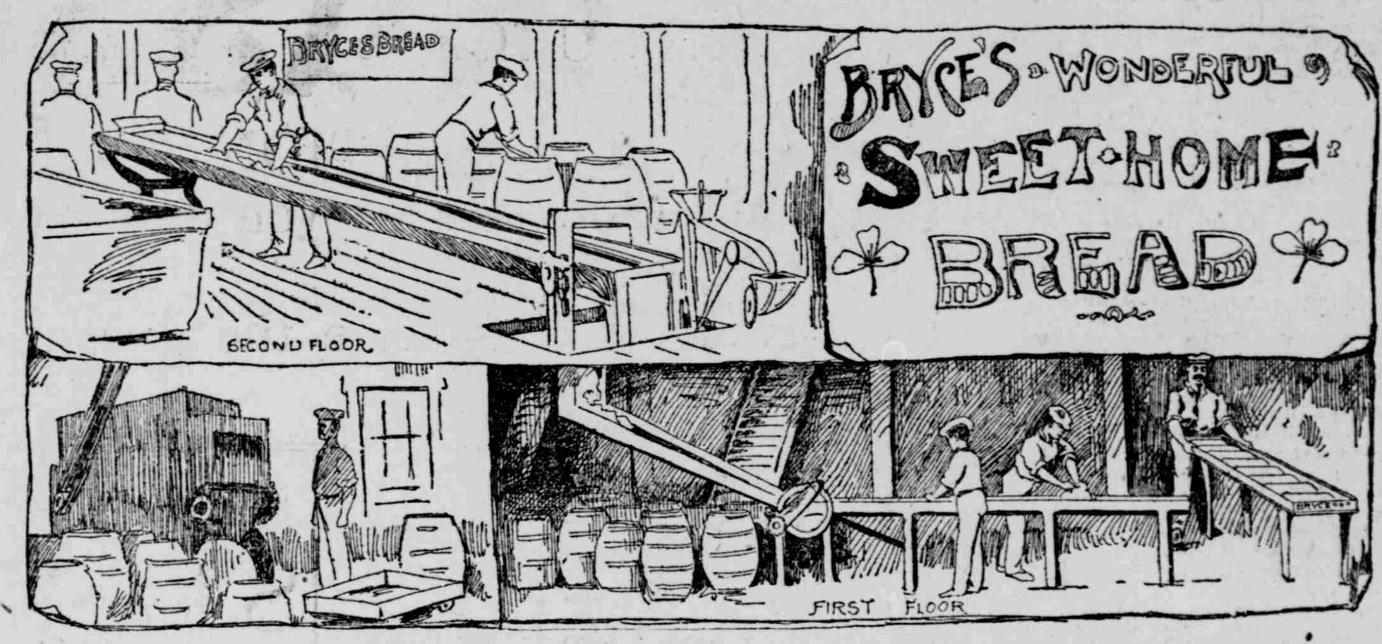
RECIPROCITY AND FINANCE. Undoubtedly the honor and credit of attaching this idea to the McKinley bill is largely due to the influence of Secretary Blaine; but without the quick perception and business-like ability with which the President has wielded this most potent and magical wand upon the countries with which we have to do, our country would never have felt its quickening impulse. Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Spain, France and Germany all bow in reverential dread to the power with which the President is clothed in this bill, for fear he will fearlessly carry out its provisions, unless they shall grant to the United States as much as the United States grants to them. No better illustration could be given than the experience recently with Germany concerning the admission of pork and her willingness to admit free American cereals in exchange for continuing the free entry now accorded

German beet sugar. The Milwaukee Sentinel, in speaking of President Harrison as a financier, says: | those who are personally antagonistic to he ablest financiers credit the return of gold to this country to President Harrison. Excessive gold exports of this country. over the demands of legitimate trade, were the result of speculative effort in England. The London press had enthusiastically declared that the pressure for free silver was so great in the Republican Western States that the next Democratic Congress would free-coinage measure, and President would not date to veto it. In his speech at Albany the President had something to say about free comage, and made it very plain that under his administration no free-coinage bill could go through his hands without a veto. His speech was cabled to Europe. The London newspapers all affirmed that until March 4, 1893, at least, no free-coinage bill could become a law, and at once the bottom dropped from the speculative scheme. Henry Clews tells us that this speech has restored confidence in American securities abroad, has dissipated the depression of a month ago, and stimulated the utmost confidence in the country's prosperity.

ORATOR AND STATESMAN. President Harrison has compelled even his enemies to acknowledge his statesmanship. The manner in which he dealt with the Behring sea troubles on his return from his Western trip, his prompt action in the recent troubles with Chili, have demonstrated that even in the absence of his able Secretary the country would not suffer. His utterances upon questions of atest affairs and our relations to foreign nations have not only been words of wisdom but have had the restraint of a judicial mind as to their probable effect and legal consequences. His services alone as an attorney have been worth his salary to his country. I would not pluck one feather from the plume of James G. Blaine's greatness, being one of the vast multitude believing him to be the schoolmaster of the world, but our country has never enjoyed such a combination of talent as is found in President Harrison and his brilliant Secretary. A combination of legal ability rarely excelled, with another mind as versatile in thought and comprehensive in ideas as any Secretary that ever lived. As an orator we have only to refer to the remarkable record he was compelled to make, on account of the numerous delecations of every shade of thought and beliet calling upon him during the campaign of 1888, and clamoring for some expression suited to their particular sphere. The leaders of the party stood, as anxious spectators, for fear the candidate of the party might by accident or otherwise give utterance to some thought that would be as fatal as the false alliteration was to James G. Blaine. But to the surprise of the country, every speech stood as a gem and has become historic as campaign literature. Not content with that, he seems to have excelled himself in his recent trips through the South and the West and many of his expressions will be handed down to generations to come as samples of American oratory. His speech at Chattanooga is proponnced by the press one of his best and Young Lady—How are bathing suits this As he stood in the presence of Lookout nountain, inspired with the mighty past, he uttered these memorable words:

any prejudice against his renomination. from whence does it come? No boards of trade, no chambers of commerce, no business men's associations, no federation of labor or farmers' associations identified All things are changed, except that flag that | with the Republican party have passed then [in war times] floated over Chattanooga | resolutions denonneing President Harrison; | 35 and 36 Talbott Block,

Indianapolis Represented at the COLUMBIAN: EXPOSITION at Chicago.



The above cut represents a bread-making machine, patented by Peter F. Bryce, of this city, and in use in the BRYCE BAKING CO., Chicago. This machine not only makes a better quality of bread than can be made by hand, but insures cleanliness. This machine is in daily operation at the bakery Nos. 14 and 16 EAST SOUTH STREET, where they turn out 12,000 loaves of bread a day. The public is invited to examine it.

floats here still. It has passed from the hands of on the contrary, they have commended his veterans, who bore it to victory in battle, into the hands of the children, who lift it as an emblem of peace. Then Chattanooga was war's gate-way to the South. Now it is the gate-way of peace, commerce and prosperity. There have been two conquests-one with arms, the other with the gentle influences of peace; and the last is greater than the first.

The remark he made concerning the land of promise has been quoted almost an innumerable number of times. Speaking of labor he said: "One fact is enough for me: The gates of Castle Garden swing inward. They do not swing ontward to any American laborer seeking a better country than this. Those men who have toiled at wages in other lands that barely sustain life, and opened no avenue of promse to them or their children, know the good land of hope as well as the swallow knows the land of summer."

We find in President Harrison a Christian citizen, a statesman, a financier, a soldier, a lawyer, and under his administration the financial condition of the country is better than ever before (\$25,000,000 bonds, drawing 2 per cent floating at par). Under his administration our exports and imports are increasing. The McKinley law had been in operation ten months Aug. and here is the foreign trade of the

months of August, 1890 and 1891: Exports...... \$56.189,345 \$72,750,783 68,894,754 Imports..... 61,200,444 \$141,645,587 Total......\$117,389,789 For nine months of the fiscal year 1891-92

our exports increased \$120,000,000 and our imports decreased \$8,000,000. The necessaries of lite are cheaper than ever before-twenty-four pounds of sugar. 81; prints, 4 cents per yard; three tin-cups Our pension roll is greater than ever before-\$124,000,000 per year. Two dollars ont of every five raised by the government

DESERVES A RENOMINATION, President Harrison deserves a renomination for the above record and for a number of other reasons which may be briefly

goes to the soldier.

First-Precedent, practice, custom, until it has become political law in the Republican party, that a renomination shall be tendered all its public servants whose first term of office has been without offense, acceptable and creditable to both the incumbent and the party. This is true in State, municipal and county offices, and has been and should be in the presidential office, unless otherwise declared in the platform. President Harrison has earned a renomina-tion, because both parties, and even him, unite in pronouncing the administration as able, clean, high-toned and not only thoroughly Republican but American in its character, and accord his administration the full meed of praise for the high character of its appointments. its business efficiency, its freedom from scandal and its vigorous and patriotic foreign policy. As to the foreign policy, we only need to refer to his fearless and uncompromising attitude in upholding American citizenship in Chili; and it cannot be said that this was done on account of Chili being a secondrate power, for the reason the same vigorous treatment was accorded England in the renewal of the modius vivendi. His reply to Sir Julian Pauncefote, on March 22, should receive the plaudits of the American people. In it he declares, "it is not a question of pecuniary loss or gain, but one of national honor." In closing he says: This government cannot consent to have. what it believes to be its rights, destroyed or impaired pending their determination by on agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered; that the modus of last year is the least this government can accept." It is needless to say that Lord Salisbury came to the President's terms, and the modus was re-established. elected. He is popular. Lincoln received,

Second-If renominated he can be in 1860, 180 electoral votes; in 1861 he received 213; Grant received 300 electoral votes in 1872; Haves received 185 votes, Garfield 214, Blaine 182, and Harrison 233. From this it will be seen that Grant is the only one who ever received more electoral votes than Harrison since Lincoln. Harrison received 5,440,708 votes. This is the greatest number of votes ever received by any Republican candidate. This is no disparagement of any other Republican candidate, but in the coming test, while I believe that Blaine or some other eminent Republican could be elected, I also believe that Harrison could be elected. He is the champion and friend of every American citizen, not only of the capitalist, the manufactnrer and the business man, but the laborer as well. One hundred cents to the dollar is as much to be desired on the part of the laborer as on the part of the capitalist. His Albany speech, above referred to, had the effect, not only to avert a financial crisis, but also to protect the homes and the values of property to the extent of 20 cents on every dollar. His face and hands are set against the free coinage of silver. He is in line with his party on the proposition that gold and silver shall circulate one the equal of the other; that we shall consume the product of the American mine, but that the profit, if there be any in the comage of silver, shall go to the government. No financier, no banker, no business man, no farmer, no artisan or laborer has ever felt any uneasiness as to the shrinkage of values during the administration of Harrison, but on the contrary, feel as long as he shall be President of the United States any pernicious legislation will meet with strenuous oppo-

SOURCE OF HIS STRENGTH. The question might be asked, if there is administration. Almost every Republican convention that has been held in the United States during the last six months has indersed enthusiastically his adminis-

The foregoing being true, why should any think that President Harrison will not be stronger in 1892 than he was in 1888? Why should any Republican fear to indorse a man who, as chief executive, has carried out the behest of his party? The Republican party to-day stands in the same relation to President Harrison that the Democratic party did to Cleveland in 1888. They were forced to renominate Grover Cleveland, because not to renominate him would have been a repudiation of the principles of Democracy. He had given them free trade ideas pure and simple. It would seem to not renominate President Harrison would be to a certain extent a repudiation of the principles of the Republican party, because as heretofore stated, he has been the very embodiment of the principles of the party and without fear or favor has stood upon the platform of 1888. The opposition to the renomination of President Harrison possibly springs from men high in the confidence and esteem of the kepublican party, who have assisted to bring victory out of defeat, and yet for various causes may think it injudicious to advise the renomination of the President, whether in justification because from disappointment concerning offices is a question. The President cannot expect to escape the resuits of the disappointments arising from such an exalted position and coupled with so much patronage. But if any, high in the ranks of the party, could know the personal character of Mr. Harrison, define his motives and truly analyze his character, severe criticism and opposition would be turned into commendation, and his character freed from the aspersion of ingratitude. A strong illustration and proof of this statement is found in the experience of a relative of mine, who during his life did as much for Mr. Harrison as any other man in Indiana. Yet after Mr. Harrison became President the relations became strained, and all because of a misunderstanding, which, however, was sub-sequently adjusted. In correspondence with Mr. Harrison on this subject concerning an appointment I received a letter from him dated Jan. 4, 1802. Its manty, Christian, pure and unseltish spirit, and its high appreciation for the feelings of others has few equals. I made special request of the President that he permit me to publish one of the letters, but he refused. Yet at this particular time I do not betray any confidence in giving publicity to a few of the sentences contained therein. In that letter of Jan. 4 he says:

It has been the grief and chief burden of this place that I have only had a choice a . to which man I would disappoint, it being decreed beforehand in every case that I must disappoint one or more. I can hardly tell you how much grievous trouble I have had over the thought that friends felt aggrieved. I have tried to be fair and kind, and one of the few things I am sure of connected with the administration is that I have never willingly burt any worthy friend, and that most of those who have been disappointed in getting office have acted with great generosity and

Such a spirit as this is certainly above reproach and is above criticism. I feel, in reviewing the President's career, like giving utterance to the words of Sen-ator Stanford, who said, after returning from abroad recently: "In France, in all Europe, President Harrison and his ad-ministration are held in the highest esteem. The President is recognized as a quiet, watchful, shrewd and thoroughly resolute man. His high principle, his conscientiousness and his innate nobility of character are universally recognized. It is safe to say, under his government, America's power and influence abroad have vastly increased." Certainly we should be proud of the citizenship of President Har-FRANCIS T. ROOTS. CONNERSVILLE, May 27.

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